

EXHIBIT A -
Oracle's Notice of Supplemental
Authority

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27 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

28 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

29 ORACLE USA, INC., a Colorado corporation;
30 ORACLE AMERICA, INC., a Delaware
31 corporation; and ORACLE INTERNATIONAL
32 CORPORATION, a California corporation,

33 Plaintiffs,

34 v.

35 RIMINI STREET, INC., a Nevada corporation;
36 AND SETH RAVIN, an individual,

37 Defendants.

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58 Case No. 2:10-cv-0106-LRH-VCF

59 **ORACLE'S NOTICE OF
60 SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY
61 REGARDING ITS MOTION FOR
62 COSTS AND ATTORNEYS' FEES
63 (ECF NO. 917).**

1 On June 16, 2016, the Supreme Court decided *Kirtsaeng v. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.*,
 2 Case No. 15–375, 2016 WL 3317564, clarifying how courts should evaluate applications for
 3 attorneys’ fees under Section 505 of the Copyright Act. Because *Kirtsaeng* is controlling
 4 authority regarding Oracle’s pending Motion for Attorneys’ Fees and Costs, ECF No. 917
 5 (“Motion” or “Mot.”), Oracle files this Notice of Supplemental Authority.

6 In *Kirtsaeng*, the Court reversed a denial of attorneys’ fees to Supap Kirtsaeng. The
 7 Court had ruled in Mr. Kirtsaeng’s favor on the merits of his copyright claim in 2013 in a case
 8 regarding the Copyright Act’s first-sale doctrine. *Kirtsaeng* at 1-2. On remand, the district court
 9 then denied Mr. Kirtsaeng’s application for attorneys’ fees on grounds that the lawsuit against
 10 him had been objectively reasonable under then-current Second Circuit law, *id.* at 2-3, and that
 11 “the imposition of a fee award against a copyright holder with an objectively reasonable—
 12 although unsuccessful—litigation position will generally not promote the purposes of the
 13 Copyright Act,” *id.* at 3 (internal quotation marks omitted). The Second Circuit affirmed. *Id.*

14 The Supreme Court vacated the Second Circuit’s opinion, directing that court on remand
 15 to evaluate Mr. Kirtsaeng’s fee motion by “giving substantial weight to the reasonableness of
 16 Wiley’s litigating position, but also taking into account all other relevant factors.” *Id.* at 12.
 17 *Kirtsaeng* also offered two specific examples where “a court may award fees even though the
 18 losing party offered reasonable arguments”:

19 For example, a court may order fee-shifting because of a party’s litigation
 20 misconduct, whatever the reasonableness of his claims or defenses. . . . Or a court
 21 may do so to deter repeated instances of copyright infringement or overaggressive
 assertions of copyright claims, again even if the losing position was reasonable in
 a particular case.

22 *Id.* at 10-11 (internal citation omitted). *Kirtsaeng* also confirmed that a fee award that exceeds
 23 the amount of damages awarded serves the purposes of the Copyright Act: “When a litigant—
 24 whether plaintiff or defendant—is clearly correct, the likelihood that he will recover fees from
 25 the opposing (i.e., unreasonable) party gives him an incentive to litigate the case all the way to
 26 the end. . . . even if the damages at stake are small.” *Id.* at 7.

27 *Kirtsaeng* supports Oracle’s application for attorneys’ fees under 17 U.S.C. § 505 for
 28 three reasons. First, Rimini’s systemic advancement of objectively unreasonable factual and

1 legal positions substantially weighs in Oracle’s favor. *Compare Kirtsaeng* at 6-7, 12 with Mot.
 2 at 2-7, 10-12 (summarizing Rimini’s objectively unreasonable positions and conduct) *and*
 3 May 25, 2016 Hearing Tr. at 18:17-21:4 (same). Second, other relevant factors such as Rimini’s
 4 litigation misconduct, Mot. at 2-7, deterrence of future infringement (including by repeat
 5 infringers), *id.* at 11, incentivizing innovators to protect their intellectual property, *id.* at 12, and
 6 the need to fully compensate Oracle, *id.* at 10, 13, all weigh in Oracle’s favor; the first two such
 7 factors, litigation misconduct and deterrence, are grounds that would independently support a fee
 8 award. *See Kirtsaeng* at 4 (discussing additional factors identified in *Fogerty v. Fantasy, Inc.*,
 9 510 U.S. 517, 534 n.19 (1994)); *Kirtsaeng* at 10-11 (identifying litigation misconduct and
 10 deterrence as independent grounds for a fee award). Third, Oracle’s requested fee award may
 11 permissibly exceed the damages awarded in this case. *Id.* at 7.

12 *Kirtsaeng* also disposes of Rimini’s arguments against a fee award. Rimini’s primary
 13 ground for opposing Oracle’s Motion was that the jury’s advisory finding of innocent
 14 infringement outweighed all other potentially relevant factors, and that a finding of willfulness
 15 was in fact required to support an award attorneys’ fees. Opp’n to Oracle’s Mot. for Attys.’ Fees
 16 and Costs, ECF No. 998 (“Opp’n”) at 1, 9-11, 12, 13 & n.2, 16, 19; May 25, 2016 Hearing Tr. at
 17 41:4-7 (“Our position, Your Honor, is that the finding by the jury that Rimini Street’s
 18 infringement, in its exoneration of Mr. Ravin for any copyright liability, is alone sufficient to
 19 award denial of attorneys’ fees.”). Rimini is wrong: *Kirtsaeng*, like its predecessors, makes no
 20 such pronouncement—determinations of innocence and willfulness in the context of statutory
 21 damages are not identified as relevant factors *at all*, let alone as gatekeeping factors for a
 22 discretionary fee award under § 505. The issue of a defendant’s willfulness turns on the party’s
 23 state of mind at the time of infringement, while *Kirtsaeng* instructs that a court should examine
 24 the losing party’s “litigating position,” which largely involves conduct *after* the infringement at
 25 issue. *Kirtsaeng* at 6. Rimini wrongly asserts that a party that has not engaged in willful
 26 infringement is free to engage in the sort of obstructionist litigation tactics Rimini employed here,
 27 including destroying evidence, asserting baseless counterclaims, advancing baseless
 28 infringement defenses that were disposed of at summary judgment, and defeating part of a

1 summary judgment motion by arguing that Rimini used JD Edwards and Siebel software only for
2 archival purposes and then immediately conceding at trial that this position was untrue. *See Mot.*
3 at 2-7. Under *Kirtsaeng*, the reasonableness (or lack thereof) of these litigation positions is
4 important in determining whether a fee should be awarded. *See Kirtsaeng* at 6-7.

5 *Kirtsaeng* makes clear that Rimini's objectively unreasonable factual and legal positions
6 throughout the litigation, Rimini's litigation misconduct, and the need for deterrence, would
7 each, alone, be sufficient to support a fee award under *Kirtsaeng*; the other factors identified by
8 Oracle further support an award here.

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10 Dated: June 17, 2016

11 MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP

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